WASHINGTON, D. C.

MR. WEBSTER AND NO MORE SLAVE

In Senate of the United States, March 1, 1847. MR. WEBSTER said: If my health had been better, and more time had remained to us, was my purpose to address the Senate on the bill before it, and also on several topics with which it is connected. This purpose, under existing circumstances, I must necessarily forego The true origin of the war with Mexico, and the motives and purposes for which it was originally commenced, however ably discussed already, are subjects not yet exhausted. I have bee particularly desirous of examining them. I am greatly deceived, Mr. President, if we shall not ere long see facts coming to the light, and cir comstances found coinciding and concurring which shall fix on the Executive Government

more definite and distinct purpose, intended to

be effected with the co-operation of others, in

bringing on hostilities with Mexico, than he been clearly developed or fully under-At present, I should hardly have risen but to lay before the Senate the resolutions of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, adopted on Thursday last. We have a great deal of commentary and criticism on State reso lutions brought here. Those of Michigan, particularly, have been very sharply and narrowly looked into, to see whether they really mean what they seem to mean. These resolutions of Massachusetts I hope are sufficiently distinct and decided. They admit of neither doubt nor cavil, even if doubt or cavil were permissible in such a case. What the Legislature of Massachusetts thinks, it has said, and said plainly and directly. Mr. President, I have not, before any tribunal, tried my ingenuity at what the lawyers call a special demurrer for many years; and I never tried it here in the Senate In the business of legislation, and especially in considering State resolutions and the proceedings of public assemblies, it is our duty, of course, to understand everything according to all occasions, these are the last in which one or means of escape, or, in the language of an minent judge of former times, "hitch and hang on pins and particles." We must take the substance fairly and as it is, and not besi-

ents boldly in the face. Sir, we are in the midst of a war, not wages at home in defence of our soil, but waged a thousand miles off, and in the heart of the territories of another Government. Of that war no one yet sees the end, and no one counts the It is not denied that this war is now prosecuted for the acquisition of territory; at least, if any deny it, others admit it, and all Under these circumstances, and plainly see

wishes or not, we are at least bound to under

stand them as they mean to be understood; to

as so many contrivances, resorted to to get rid of the responsibility of meeting the public voice directly and manfully, and looking our constitu-

ing this purpose to exist, seven or eight of the free States, comprising some of the largest, have remonstrated against the prosecution of the war for such a purpose, in language suited to express their meaning. These remonstran-ces come here with the distinct and precise object of dissuading us from the further prosecu-tion of the war for the acquisition of territory by conquest. Before territory is actually obed, and its future character fixed, they beseech us to give up an object so full of danger. One and all, they protest against the extension the solemn duty of the Representatives of the they only refer to a disposition in regard to ter-ritory, after it shall have been acquired and

Their trumpet gives forth no uncertain sound. Its tones are clear and distinct. I understand that a loud and imperative call is made upon us

ture of Massachusetts views the existence of as soon as that end can be properly and con-stitutionally attained—and that its extension should be uniformly and earnestly opposed by

Massachusetts will strenously resist the annexa-tion of any new territory to this Union in which the people of this Commonwealth, do hereby additional territory, without an express provis very nor involuntary servitude in such territory,

Sir, is there any possibility of misunderstand-ing this? Is there any escape from the mean-ing of this language? And yet they are hardly more explicit than the resolutions of other Leg islatures—Michigan, New York, Vermont, and

The House of Representatives of Massachuetts is, I believe, the most numerous legislative body in the country. On this occasion it was not full; but among those present there was an entire unanimity. For the resolutions, there were two hundred and thirty-two votes; against them, upon such grounds as those upon which it has been, from day to day, defended here. Massathank her for it, and am proud of her for itprivate life, express a different opinion. I whole North is utterly opposed to the acquisi

rested by occurrences of this night which I con-fess fill me with alarm. They are ominons portentous. Votes which have been just pass ed by majorities here, cannot fail to arrest pub lie attention. Every patriotic American, every man who wishes to preserve the Constitution ought to ponder them well. I heard, sir, the honorable member from New York, [Mr. Dix. and with a great part of his remarks I agreed I thought they must lead to some useful result But, then, what does he come to, after all? He is for acquiring territory under the Wilmot proviso; but, at any rate, he is for acquiring territory. He will not vote against all territory to form new States, though he is willing to say they ought not to be slave States. Other gen-tlemen of his party, from the Northern and Bastern States, vote in the same way and with the same view. This is called "the policy of the party only because it so denominates itself. A gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. BUTLER,] if I understood him rightly, said he wanted no from anything derogatory; and yet he does not are therefore, in general, in favor of new terri-

that of Freedom or of Slavery. This point they are willing to leave for future agitation and future controversy. Gentlemen who are in faare as ready as he is. They all demand acquisition, and maintain the war for that purpose.

On the other hand, the other branch of the party votes eagerly and unitedly for territory, the Wilmot proviso being rejected, because these gentlemen take it for granted that that proviso the squatter, from the time of the Territorial through the whole period of Territorians. being rejected, States formed out of Mexico will necessarily be slave States, and added to this Union as such.

From the Washington Union. THE QUESTION OF SOVEREIGNTY IN THE TERRITORIES.

One of the great ments of the Dred Scott lecision is the total extinguishment it gives to the dogma of squatter sovereignty in the Terri-tories. It utterly negatives the idea that there is any original jurisdiction or legislative author-ity in the Territory, and asserts that all authority therein is derivative, coming from without, and not inherent in its inhabitants or tribunals. Its whole theory in regard to authority in the Territories is, that what Congress cannot do with respect to them, therefore their own tribunals, which are the mere agents and creatures of Congress, cannot do; that the supreme ultimate authority of the Territories resides outside of them, and not within. Thus the Supreme Court takes direct issue with the advocates of the squatter-sovereignty doctrine, that the prime ultimate source of authority is the Territories is in its people within, and not in the United States without.

Those who entertain the latter view of the origin of authority in the Territories, derive it

from a set of very vicious notions in regard to personal freedom and personal sovereignty, which are very prevalent among radical politi-cians. There are very sound, philosophic, and just doctrines concerning popular sovereignty, and also very unsound, absurd, and incendiary The sovereignty which belongs the people of an entire community or nationality, in the aggregate, has two opposite extremes, which are each equally in conflict with the true conservative idea of popular soversignty. On one hand, it is maintained that because a nation possesses the attribute of sovereignty in hodies address us, whether we comply with their the aggregate, usage may, for conven sake, have concentrated all the sovereign functions in a single individual of a specific seek for no subterfuges, and to rely on no far-fetched and subtle difficulties or exceptions. All such attempts will be justly regarded only lineage, as king, monarch, or the like. On the other extreme it is contended, that because the people are sovereign in the aggregate, each particular individual member of the nationality is individually and severally sovereign in his own person and right, as an integer man, and not as a member of the community. Each of these extreme dogmas is alike hostile to the true idea, viz: that sovereignty is an attribute of the nation and not of the individual, and that each individual person is an integral participant of that sovereignty only as a member of the nationality—having no right, on the one hand, to usurp the entire sovereignty to himself, nor, on the other, to seize to himself his integral microscopic fraction of sovereignty, and march off with it; but that, in the latter case, by his expatriation, he loses his integral individual hare of sovereignty, and becomes a wanderer, an dventurer, a pirate, or a colonist, as the case

nationality, with its consent.

The radical, red republican, squatter soverin e radical, red republican, squatter sover-eign iden, prevalent among radical politicians, is very different from the one last stated. It is, hat, as the people of each nationality are sovereign, the individual members of the nationality are each absolute sovereigns in their own persons, in all things affecting mere individual ty, and may remain in the nationality in which free States to take security in advance that no individual sovereignty, or, if expatriating themmore slace States shall be added to the Union. selves from it, carry along with them in absolish news never so extensively copied by the genuity has been taxed to its utmost; criticisms, both deep and shallow, and hypercriticisms to the deep and shallow, and hypercriticisms to the deep and shallow, and hypercriticisms to the carries this inherent some continuous his hord, he creasing circulation. Funch is in every body's carries this inherent sovercienty on his back. quite incomprehensible, have all been resorted and stamps it on his new territorial abode. to, in the hope of showing that we do not un- Much more—that if two or three of such soverderstand the people; that their resolutions are eign come-outers gather together in any unocnot what they seem to be; that they do not recupied domain, or two or three thousand, or the newspapers with as much assiduity, and in This, then, is squatter sovereignty, and its source is found in the red republican doctrine of absosaid that it did not appear that anything was required of us for fifty years to come.

Mr. President, I understand all these things very differently. It has its origin in the same set of doctrines which give the negro slave the right of running away, married women liberty to obey the allurements of passional attraction. free States, and of other States, as I receive it. and make all government the mere creature and bauble of the mob. The dogma of squat- and cultivated with almost as much enthusiasm venturers therein, good and bad, including the agabonds and outlaws who have fied there from fear of punishment, quitted organized rests on a vicious popular basis.

We might enlarge at great length upon the

vicious basis, upon principles derived from so radical an origin and so impure a political fountain; but our object embraces nothing respective sources of the vicious and of the ound doctrines touching sovereign authority in

from the same fraternity with red republicanism, abolitionism, woman's-rightsism, et id omne genus of abominations; and that it will not do to allow institutions in the Territories, the in-cipient co-sovereign States of this Union, to grow up from such a source. A sovereignty which should be the fruit of so noxious a parentage would not be fit for association with hat sovereignty of the States of this Union, of which we are so justly proud and so justly

Where, then, does the rightful sovereignty or supreme authority in the Territories reside during the territorial condition of the infant community? Let us see.

chase by the Federal Government from some other ownership. If it be inhabited by citizens of the alienating nation at the time of purchase, the treaty of purchase expressly stipulates that these inhabitants are to enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities, of the citizens of the United States. Thus, the very act of acquisition the sovereignty of residents, whether citizens or the savages or adventurers who are the pets

ew Territory relate to the establishment of and offices for the sale of its lands by the Fedral Government, all reserving the right of emi ment, with reversion to the State into which it is in the future to mature. Here, again, is an emphatic negation of the red-repu-lican notion the absolute individul sovereignty of the quatter* in the new domain,

Whose right there is none to dispute,
From the centre all round to the sea.
The next step we see taken in the progress of ne Territory is its organization into a Territorial iovernment, within prescribed territorial metes and bounds, by act of Congress. Here again s an emphatic negation of the sovereignty of he individual squatters; for Congress, of its men authority and right, prescribes the form bounds of its authority, with utter indifference terms to the new Government the specific powers which it is authorized to exercise, and to the Territorial Legislature the specific subjects on which it may legislate, but it expressly re-serves to itself a veto upon all the acts of this Government and Legislature, and all powers in the Territory not expressly delegated to these subordinate tribunals. Thus the squatter has no voice in determining the form of the Government and Legislature, and all powers in the territory not expressly delegated to these subordinate tribunals. Thus the squatter has no voice in determining the form of the Government and Legislature, and all powers in the has hardly one of the oratorical qualities which bring down the applicate of a popular audience. He has all his life long been a single tribunal of the control of the cont Territory which is to limit the new community yote against the acquisition of territory. Nordo or State which he has entered, or the subject Senators from Southern States. They matters of jurisdiction delegated to the new Government which is erected over him by a

the character of new acquired territory shall be that of Freedom or of Slavery. This point they are willing to leave for future agitation and Nor, indeed, in the organization of some of the character of new acquired territory shall be that of Freedom or of Slavery. This point they which is subject to Congressional veto.

Nor, indeed, in the organization of some of ways wise."

but it is, after all, simply a proof the more of the truth of the old proverb, "that nobody is allowed, iron, wool, and Indian-rubber, would be well content to see the tariff abolished, if

vor of the Wilmot proviso are ready, nevertheless, to vote for this bill, though that proviso be struck out. The gentleman from New York is ready for that, and his Northern and Eastern friends, who sit round him here in the Senate, the whole economy of the Territorial organiza-

the squatter, from the time of the Territorial purchase, through the whole period of Territorial adolescence, up to the time of the erection of the Territory into a State.

And even at this eventful period, and in this

final act which closes the existence of the vention for the framing of a State Constitu-tion—designating the places for taking the polls and the officers and judges of the election, the qualification of voters. It and prescribing the qualification of voters. It is only after the framing of that instrument, and organic provisions incorporated in its Constitu-

have seen that dogma negatived in every act of its history. We have seen that sovereignty in the Territory cannot come from the individual squatter. We have seen that it does come from, and does reside in, during every hour of the existence of the Territory, a different antagonistic source; that is to say, from and in Congress, representing the Union at large, under

the Federal Constitution.

We regard with unspeakable contempt all efforts to prove that the Kansas-Nebraska act, or any other Territorial act ever passed by or gives a wink or blink of countenance to it. It has seemed to us that to assert that the dogma recognised in any word of that act is as eposterous as to assert that fire is ice, or that

. We pre the term squatter in the popular, and not in an BRITISH VIEWS OF "THE COMING

MAN" IN AMERICA. New York correspondence of the London Daily News It is curious to see how rapidly, and yet how mperceptibly, this country is being Anglicised. and no less curious to observe how strenuously the natives persist in believing that they are building up a state of society peculiarly and distinctively American. I am inclined to believe that the points of difference between the lieve that the points of difference between the lieve that the points of difference between the United States and the mother country are not only yearly decreasing, but are in reality less to-day in number and magnitude than before the Revolution. The old feeling of political sionaries for wishing not to be called "Abolihostility, which in reality has been for years the only barrier between them, is gradually dying out, and they are now flying together as if by the mere force of sympathy. Of course, it is impossible to demonstrate mathematically the existence of a movement of this sort, but it is by no means difficult to detect numerous very trustworthy indications of it, in manners, literathey are born in full absolute possession of this ture and pursuits. English newspapers were tested against their course, because, in his view, English social, religious and philanthropic move ments, are watched with the closest interest. The twenty or thirty thousand of them, they stamp pretty much the same tone, as if they were nome topics. Of late years, a taste for agricul-This, then, is squatter sovereignty, and its source tural shows has been springing up, which is certainly of British origin. Every year there is now a monster horse show, to which the best bloods from all parts of the country are brought, choice breeds of cattle imported from England, ter sovereignty derives the supreme authority as Tiptree. The colleges have taken to boat-in new Territories from the few scattering ading with as much zest as either Oxford or leading universities of New England, now have their clubs and matches every year. More than government from restiveness under its conser-vative restraints, or sought that fortune beyond and cricket, and foot-ball—sports almost unthe limits of society, which their imprudence, known a few years ago. Cricket, especially, has improvidence, want of thrift, or want of honesty, this summer been quite in vogue. With a little multiplication of the wealthy and leisurely rests on a vicious popular basis.

We might enlarge at great length upon the baleful results of erecting new States and Govhere enjoys an influence that is far from falling in particular is intensely British, and all pulpit allusions to England are as flattering as the more at present than merely pointing out the most "Bullish" of her sons could desire. I heard a sermon in an Episcopalian church, about sixty miles up the Hudson, two weeks ago, in the centre of an old and somewhat aristocratic neighborhood, the scene of many of the stirring ong panegyric on England and her institutions, and fervidly exhorted the congregation to closer religious fellowship with her. A visit paid by Mr. Channing, of Liverpool—a nephew of the late William Ellery Channing, and now the successor of Mr. Martineau in the Unitarian church to this city, last week, furnished occasion for a demonstration on the part of the Unitarian clergy of much of the same sort. A meeting ing Unitarian ministers were present, and Mr. Channing was charged with enough kind messages for the British Lion, to keep that furious animal in a tender mood for years to come. It is rather amusing to witness the desperate efforts of the Russian and French party here to fight against influences of this sort. It is quite ters little what treaties are made by diplomatists.

Blair's defeat in Missouri, which, as I told you some weeks ago, was looked on as a heavy blow by the Free Soil party, is likely to prove at least to encourage liberal intercourse between the moral victory, after all. Mr. Blair is about to

contest his opponent's return, and is, it is said, n possession of proofs of fraud on a monstrous cale, perpetrated by the Administration and its Astounding disclosures," seriously

implicating the Government, are promised, and we are all on the tiptoe of expectation.

The contest in Illinois still rages with undininished fury. Douglas is fighting the battle with intense bitterness. The fact is, he has everything at stake, inasmuch as if he loses his eat in the Senate, his chances of a nomination for the Presidency at the next Democratic Convention are gone. If Illinois were to return him, considering the amount of popularity he of duty into the United States, we proceed to scraped up at the North by his opposition to the Leconmpton bill last winter, his prospects would perhaps be better than those of any man n the Democratic ranks; but his position is

dangerous in the extreme.

Seward is the man most spoken of already as the Republican nominee in the next "campaign," and there is not much doubt that he will be pitched upon. It would be hard to think of a man in the North who better represents it, to the pretensions of its "sovereign" occupants.

Moreover, it not only delegates in expression made—has risen from a very humble position made—has risen from a very humble position our manufactures is a protective one; but, as by dint of hard work and self-denial. He is a we have few articles which we could export to great constitutional lawyer, an able and astute advantage, the protection is not against us, but agreat constitutional lawyer, an able and astute politician, a chaste and vigorous orator, and his great popularity is all the more remarkable and more creditable from the fact that his manner as well as his temperament are cold, and that he has hardly one of the oratorical qualities which bring down the applause of a popular audience. He has all his life long been a sinaudience. He has all his life long been a sinaudience. He has all his life long been a sinaudience. He has all his life long been a sinaudience. He has all his life long been a sinaudience. He has all his life long been a sinaudience. He has all his life long been as increased from the Reciprocity Treaty. The convention between the two countries may be terminated at a year's notice, and it would not subject. Never shout from a sense of duty. If cere, consistent, and vigorous opponent of Slavery. He began the battle when he stood almost alone in Congress. Now he numbers his followers by the hundred. There is no public man whose antecedents are more honorable,

For the National Era. THE INDEPENDENT IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN BOARD The editors of the Independent are unques-

tionably good men, who possess eminent abilities; but they have erred in trying to defend the American Board in an untenable position. I have felt extremely mortified on reading two articles in the *Independent* of Nov. 4, "The Great Heresy Repudiated," and "What are the Facts?" Take a specimen from the latter: "We have high authority for saying that the man who does not regard and treat his servants as mere articles of property, who recognises them as his brethren of the human family di-Territory, the squatter is not the actor, but Congress alone. For Congress, usually by "enabling acts," prescribes the time, place, and circumstances, of holding the Territorial Congress alone as an sortener of the numan rights, who holding the stime, place, and circumstances, of holding the Territorial Congress.

upon the world to prove that they are not. Who its ratification by the inhabitants of the Territory, that this discretion of Congress is limited by the Constitution; for, the incipient proceedings having been all regular, Congress has, then, only discretion to decide whether the form of Government provided for by the Convention of slaves, and legally transforms those made in of the proposed States is republican or not. If it be republican, all other proceedings being regular, then the sovereignty, not of the squatters that condition during his natural life, and leaves lividually, but of the new aggregate commu- them as a legal inheritance to his children, or nity, appears for the first time, entitling the new sovereign State to be acknowledged and recognised by Congress as such, whatever be the the human family divinely invested with all human rights," that he "honestly desires to do dogma of squatter sovereignty; and tracing the progress of each Territory of this Union, we have seen that dogma negotived in the course of the American Road's them all the good he can, and conscientiously The Independent's test of heresy and church

dicipline for Slavery is full as sensible as the above extract. A man may hold as many slaves as his avarice may desire, and keep them in perpetual bondage, subject to all the liabili-ties of goods and chattels, using their service without wages, enriching himself by their earn-ings, and yet be a member of a Christian (?) church in good and regular standing, and never have a charge brought against him, should be only so treat his slaves as to occasion no scandal or complaint in a slaveholding com-munity. But should he be so imprudent and blind to his own interests—knowing the position of the church—as to claim that the Bible sanctions the system of Slavery, then he shall be dealt with as a heretic. This is "The Great Heresy Repudiated" by the American

Board and the Independent! What are the facts? It is supposed by men of good judgment, who were on the ground at the time, that had the missionaries at the first, with the sanction of the Board, with all its in fluence, taken a firm stand against Slavery on Christian principles, that the system of Slavery never would have become strongly intrenched among those Indians. At first, the missiona-ries had almost unlimited sway over the minds of the Indians. The favorable time was not tem of Slavery, and, with the sanction of the tionists," as that term is often understood in that latitude, but we do blame them and the American Board for giving sanction in any manner to the system of Slavery. This they have done. It is folly to deny it.

Some of the missionaries did not sympathiz with the majority of their brethren, in regard to Slavery. One faithful brother, at least, prothey gave open and direct sanction to Slavery. about an investigation by the committee, and a visit to the mission, from which arose the cel came so exasperated because their course was called in question by the Prudential Commit-tee, that they drew up a petition, that was signed by nearly all the missionaries, requesting to be transferred from the care of the American Board to the Old School Assembly's Board—a Board that would allow them to hold slaves, i Treat persuaded them to remain, by assuring them that whatever the Committee might rec ommend, or the Board adopt, to still the clamors at the North, they should not be disturbed, but pursue their own course at pleasure. Not that Mr. Treat really intended to place the matter in that light before them, but that they chose so to interpret it. They acted accordingly,

and this, in fact, has been the result. These are the facts. The friends of the American Board had better by far not try to hide them, nor to apologize for them, but per-suade the Board now to take a bold and decided Christian stand against Slavery and all wrong The American Board is, in itself, a noble institution. Only let it hold up the true light on all moral questions, and it will be a glory to Christianity and a blessing to the world.

THE WORKING OF RECIPROCITY.

A. A. W.

Our contemporary, the Montreal Herald, has information that the representations made through the British Minister at Washington, in reference to the working of the Reciprocit Treaty, have not been well received by Mr. Bu chanan's Cabinet. As our readers are aware, there are several points on which Canadians have had reason to complain of the interpretation put upon the treaty by the American Government. That which forbids the importation into the United States of Canadian flour, partly ground from American wheat, is one of the most important. By this regulation, the Canadian miller is almost shut out from the advantages of the American market. The American miller mixes Canadian white wheat with West ern red, and is able to supply a fair article at a lower rate than our millers can do, inasmuch as the latter are compelled to confine themas the latter are compelled to confine them-selves to expensive grain of Canadian growth. The number of persons who would be affected in this matter by a more liberal interpretation of the treaty is very small; and we do not be-lieve that, if the Canadian Government had shown itself willing to carry out the Reciprocity there would have been much difficulty in secu-ring the full advantages of its provisions. The Herald states, however, that President Buchantwo countries, and so far from giving a wider taliation for the recent legislation on the parof Canada. Taking all the circumstances into account, we can hardly wonder at this course of

proceeding.

The Reciprocity Treaty has certainly been beneficial to the Americans as well as to ourselves in the extension of the trade between the wo countries. The United States have been greatly advantaged by the large amount of its manufactures which we have lately consumed. if, however, while our raw products—our only levy upon their manufactured articles a pro-tective tariff, it is quite evident that the Americans will have good reason to complain. So can be preserved. It is very true, as our protective one: but, as to the Principal of the Seminary, Dr. said:

"I hope, sir, you will not teach poetry here—
"I hope, sir, you will not teach poetry here—
"I hope, sir, you will not teach poetry here—

be well content to see the tariff abolished, if they were allowed to find a market in the West-ern States. Messrs. Jacques & Hay would ask nothing better than to be allowed to meet the Eastern cabinet maker in Chicago and Milwau-kee. Instead of taking steps in this direction, our Government have commenced an insane our Government have commenced an insane protective war, in which the Americans will not be slow to encounter them, and there is no say-ing what will be the result. What would be-come of the Canadian farmer at this time, if he were shut out by a twenty per cent. duty from the United States? There is no demand in England for grain, and all our produce is seek-ing the American market. Would not the dol-lar a bushel be reduced to eighty cents, the eventy-five cents to sixty, by the addition of the duty? We would speedily see then how little our manufacturing population of ten or twelve thousand could do to keep up the price of wheat, compared with the millions of New Eng land, who supply a large portion of the world. We are anxious to see manufactures flourish amongst us. To a revenue tariff, affording inridental protection, we have no objection at the resent time; but this cry for protection, at the risk of ruining our great agricultural interest, is the maddest thing ever devised by men in their enses. It is time that the farmers should take up the subject, if they do not wish to go back to the old rate of two-and-sixpence a bushel for wheat .- Toronto Globe.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The message of Governor Bragg, of North Carolina, addressed to the Legislature of that tate, now in session, is a sensible and practical ain points :

The aggregate bonded debt of the State is \$6,879,505. Of this, \$400,000 are in State onds, loaned on mortgage to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, which has, so far, failed to pay the interest. For the last two years, the State has been compelled to pay the interest upon bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company for \$300,000. Under existing laws, \$200,000 in bonds are yet to be issued to the West North Carolina Raiload, and \$410,000 to complete the first section of the same road to Morganton. The State has also a floating debt of \$302,418, and it is suggested that a temporary loan be effected to

"On the bonded debt of the State, there will fall due of principal, from time to time, in the year 1859, \$200,000, and on the 1st of January, 1860, \$500,000. Provision must be de at this session to meet these debts. The eccipts into the State Treasury in 1857 mounted to \$512,205, and in 1858 to \$507,450. should the revenue continue the same for the present and next fiscal year, and bonds to the amount of the floating debt be disposed of, the treasury for the two years would realize about the sum of \$1,400,000—an amount, in all probability, sufficient to pay the interest upon the existing State debt, and also the current expenses of the State Government.

"The Governor urges the creation of a sinking fund for the ultimate discharge of the State debt, and the charter of some institution to take the

nd the charter of some institution to take the ace of the State Bank, should it decide to go ato liquidation. He cautions the Legislature, owever, against the policy of building up vergrown banking institutions. He thinks the anking institutions, with branches in different ctions of the State, would be better and safer, each will act as a check upon the other. "A change in the usury laws and a reorga ation of the militia are suggested, and the ommon-school system spoken of in flattering

The message is entirely confined to State flairs, except a brief reference to certain Anti-Slavery resolutions received from Maine and Hampshire, which, the Governor says, are not of a character to merit any notice from the Legislature of North Carolina.

IS MR. HAMMOND A REPUBLICAN York Day Book says : "His denunciation of the Nebraska bill, of quatter sovereignty, Lecomptonism, &c., may be, and probably are, just and proper, but after all, like the State Bank contrivance of other days, they are necessary preliminaries to the

"A great party at the North, acting in har mony with European policy, is striving to seize the central Government, in order to force ne-groism on the Territories, and, as it boldly vows, to thus pen up the negro population within the States where it now exists, and, rendering 'Slavery' unprofitable, finally compel it abolition. There is probably not a man in that party who cares a straw for the opinion of Mr. ammond, so long as that opinion is confined to the State of South Carolina; and therefore, whether the honorable Senator believes 'Slavery to be the normal condition of the negro, or a 'hellish institution,' is to them a matter of profound indifference. When Gen. Scott began operations for the reduction of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, he was utterly indifferent o the boastings of the commandant and his carrison, for he knew that, permitted to plant atteries which cut off all communication, and commanded the interior of Vera Cruz, the citadel itself must finally surrender to him. So, too, the chiefs of the Republican party will be willing permitted to plant their free-negro batteries in the Territories, which, in conjunction with those already opened by European policy all along our Southern line, they confidently predict will finally gain them the victory. And Mr. Hamilton, and to publish, under the head of each State and Territory, all that relates to the general interests of Religion. This will embrace the number of officially recognised clergymen employed as pastors or otherwise, the number of charch eddices and church members, together with the number of charch eddices and church members, together the number of charch eddices and church members, together the number of charch eddices and church members, together the number of charch eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members, together the number of church eddices and church members and the number of church eddices and church members and the number of church eddices and church members and the number of church eddices and church members and the number of church eddices and church members and the number of church eddices and church members and the number of church eddices and church members and the n aond's speech, which in effect tells them to go ahead, is therefore copied and praised by the leading Anti- Slavery journals of the North, with eager satisfaction."

at Paris on the 8th of the present month.

Mr. Butler was born at Kinderhook, on the Mr. Butler was born at Kinderhook, on the 15th of December, 1795. He studied law with Mr. Van Buren, the ex-President, and, immediate and also of such books and periodicals as are intended ately on being admitted to the bar, became his partner. He soon distinguished himself in his profession, not merely as an able practitioner, but as one profoundly acquainted with the principles which form the basis of our system of After having served in the House of Aslaw. After having served in the House of As-sembly, he was appointed one of a board of three to revise the statutes of the State, and educe them to a methodical and more intelligible form. His associates were John Duer and John C. Spencer. Mr. Butler prosecuted this task to its conclusion, but his associates, we elieve, were changed. The Revised Statutes ohy of law, and his synthetical capacity.

Under General Jackson, Mr. Butler was mad Attorney General of the United States, an office which he filled with great ability and conscieniousness. He was afterwards, for a time, Inited States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Of late years, he had withdrawn from public affairs, and devoted himself assiduously to his profession—too as-siduously, doubtless, for his health, which, ough a good constitution enabled him long to resist the effect of excessive application, yielded at last, and he determined to try the effect of a voyage to Europe and a residence abroad. He sailed in the steamer Arago for Havre, on the 16th of October last. That vessel will probably bring back his remains.—N. Y. Ere. Post.

mer recently delivered an address at the open ong as the tariff was merely a revenue one, little | ing of a Female Seminary at Wheeling, Va., in impossible to see how the Reciprocity Treaty itors, especially the closing sentence. Turning

we have few articles which we could export to advantage, the protection is not against us, but against the manufacturing nations of Europe.

"I hope, sir, you will not teach poetry here—all as plain and readable as can be. Price the 27 Books; of 35 cents for any selection of Sent by mail, Post Pree. minated at a year's notice, and it would not surprise us to hear speedily that that notice had been given. The folly and absurdity of the policy of the present Government is evident here will ever write poetry from a sense of duty. If the policy of the present Government is evident here will ever write poetry from a sense of duty. are therefore, in general, in lavor of new tern tory and new States being slave States. This is the policy of the Southern Democracy. Both is the policy of the Southern Democracy. Both parties agree, therefore, to carry on the war for parties agree, therefore, to carry on the war for territory, though it be not decided now whether territory, though it be not decided now whether to the Territorial Legislature—

man whose antecedents are more honorable, and whose great talents have been used so wise when we consider that all the purposes of our manufacturers would be answered by the extension of Reciprocity to manufacturers, which is first class. Poor poetry is despicable, unless it is first class. It chagrined many of his best friends; would be readily granted by the United States ther gods nor men can endure it."

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